

JURY IN ROXANA CASE FAILS OF AGREEMENT

Judge Redmond Cole Discharges Jurors After Many Hours Spent in Deliberation

FORTY MARRIAGE LICENSES

Post-War Doubles Record of Preceding Period. Car Thieves Are Hit Hard

In the deepest and best of the districts cases which caused a session of 30 days Saturday afternoon, trial judgments were made in all criminal cases in which the defendants have been arrested for the same offense before the trial. The record shows that during May 1, 1918, a large number of motions and demurrers based upon the findings of Judge Redmond Cole, presiding.

One of the most important subjects before the court was that of the Rogers County assault against A. V. Johnson and W. L. Baker, former managers of the oil refinery at Roxana, Mo., on Aug. 1, 1918. The defendants were in company with Billings, Mo., P. C. and a large number of motions and demurrers based upon the findings of Judge Redmond Cole, presiding.

The second case, Ellsworth, was given in the early part of the day. No sentence has yet been pronounced at a regular session right after a conference with the record shows the entire afternoon the jury was discharged by Judge Cole.

Demise New Trial.

Motion for a new trial in the case of H. E. Gandy against John H. Myers, in which the plaintiff received a judgment for \$1,000 for personal injuries, was denied by Judge Cole, Saturday afternoon. A court of three was made, however, inquiring of the plaintiff to consider the interest allowed. In the evening amounting to \$1,000, leaving the defendant nothing.

Held to Upset Business.

This case, which was argued and decided June 13, for the defense, was appealed from the trial court. Much of the intervening time was spent in proving that the impossible could be done. For it is known that men of country and dash have desired that a successful business must be located close to its base of supply of raw material or within easy reach of its point of consumption.

The Hefner company imports from Japan for distribution to the United States, nearly 100,000 tons of coal-tar products. Much of the intervening time was spent in proving that the impossible could be done.

Four More Trials.

Marriage licenses were issued to 40 applicants the past week by the clerk of the district court, almost double the number issued the previous week and one third the total number issued during the past month. Licenses were issued to 11 couples Saturday, the largest number in any one day for the past two months.

In county court a number of minor civil cases have been decided by the court or by the jury. The entire term of this court will continue for two weeks.

All defendants appearing before the justice courts on charges of automobile stealing during the past week, with one exception, have been bound over to the district court for trial on bonds ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each. The case against G. M. Strand, of Tulsa, who is accused of having an affair with his wife, was dismissed.

Orders "Guns" by Millions.

The more a man is a wise one is evidenced by the fact that this year Gibbons is ordering him "guns." An entire trainload of sixteen cars, His assumption of metal "guns" is greater than that of all other concerns in the United States combined.

From Woodshed to \$40,000 factory in three years is a far jump. Three years ago Gibbons' relation to his company was that of president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, and manager, bookkeeper, traveling salesman, shipping clerk, cashier, boy advertising

Woodshed to Mammoth Factory in Three Years Record of "Bug Killer"



J. BURR GIBBONS.

He mixed the materials, packed the finished product in paper bags, demonstrated in business places and home and sold "Hofstra" till his supply was exhausted. Then he mixed an other supply and did it all over again.

Now, three years later, power driven machinery takes the factory intricate mechanism takes in west powder from one side and shreds of flat cardboard from another; turns them out, folded, filled, weighed to the fraction of an ounce and sealed ready for shipment. This is his "small" gun for household use, the creation of various sizes for institutional use or for household re-finishing of smaller "guns."

Barely remained the Texas man, this Oklahoma native would have his plant eastward, nearer to Tulsa. Then came a hurry up order for two carloads, \$60,000. "Guns." Then five carloads, nearly three quarters of a million were ordered. The American Can company, capitalized and installed gun making plant at Tulsa to be nearer its other customer who stubbornly refused to leave the state of Oklahoma.

Institutions send to Oklahoma for Gibbons' product. The Michigan state hospital at Kalamazoo uses the Oklahoma powder. So does the Iowa state board of control, which has supervision over the state's orphans, soldiers' homes, hospitals and buildings.

The cultural colleges in several states are heavy buyers. The Michigan sanatorium at Mount Vernon, Mo., is another. The largest drug and grocery houses in the country now include it as one of their staples. The United States arms used it extensively in campaigns for the extermination of flies, ants, ticks.

He Studied Insect Life.

Gibbons' success is founded upon an intensive study of insect life—and death. The company he left if it annually kills more bugs of various kinds than all the human beings killed in all the wars in history.

Traces found. The more numerous insects become, the more than 1,000 separate species get more than an other form of living creature combined. A peculiarity but

MARLAND LABOR PLAN SOLVES RED QUESTION

Stockholders Authorize Capitalization date for L. W. W. and Bolsheviks* Propaganda at Ponca City.

TULSA CITY, Okla., May 3.—The Marland Plan of labor dividends for employees was decided as the solution of the L. W. W. and Bolsheviks' menace to the industry at a meeting of the Marland Refining company stockholders held at Ponca City today. The meeting was called for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of Marland Refining company from ten million to twenty-five million.

The increase was authorized by unanimous vote of stockholders, one million shares of stock in the Marland Refining company to be issued communally at par value of five dollars per share.

The plan by which the stock to be placed was adopted was to be carried out in the following manner: The stockholders of the company will be entitled to subscribe for stock to the extent of fifty per cent of their present holdings at par value. The directors of the company then pledged themselves to take and pay for any stock remaining unsold at par value and without any underwriting expense or commission of any sort whatever.

Men Present.

The meeting of Marland stockholders was probably the most representative meeting of oil men held in Oklahoma this year. A number of oil men and capitalists were present from New York, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and other eastern centers besides oil men from the mid-continent fields.

A resolution of thanks to E. W. Marland, president, for working out the plan of labor dividends for the company was passed after his president had been called upon to explain the theory on which the company had decided upon the innovation in the oil industry. Eastern men declared they believed that not only the oil business, but also many other large industries throughout the country would adopt the exact plan indicated by Mr. Marland.

"I have felt for a long time that the nature of our business was such that the brains and labor that we employ in the business are important elements to the success of the company as the financing," Mr. Marland said in explaining the theory of the plan.

Briars and Ability Count.

"I believe that oil companies without brains, but with brains and earnest, honest effort will make good. I believe I could take Marland Refining company's organization, without a dollar of capital, and make a successful oil company out of it in a couple of years."

"I believe that ability and labor of your employees and their earnest efforts in your behalf are of more importance to the success of your company than your capital is. That being that way, I believe that the labor employed by this company is entitled to a share in the earnings of your company, the earnings which that labor makes possible."

"Those men who are working for you are, in my opinion, entitled to something more than their daily wages for very obvious reasons. It would be bad policy for us to increase wages without giving a good reason for this would incur for us the ill will of other companies. For that reason, I believe the wisest policy is to maintain a scale of wages in line with the scale of wages paid by other refining and producing companies. Then if our men can make a refinery or a producing well or a gas well, let me say, we should give them some share of that additional earnings."

Share With Employees.

"I believe business throughout the country is good and that line of thought, you as stockholders, in my judgment, entitled to a fair rate of interest on the capital you invest, which dividend should be paid out of earnings made after first paying your employees fair wages. Fair compensation for your employees comes first, then if there are any earnings, you should receive a fair compensation, your investment is a surplice. After these two factors have been taken care of, it is only fair and right that you should share that surplus with your employees."

"At the end of the last quarter your management has used itself to something nothing in exchange for the \$4,000,000 of funds expended on our roads during the past four years. We show by a check of our books for the fall of 1917, that our expenses for the construction of permanent highways from these permanent roads are \$100,000. Our payroll for that quarter was \$19,000 out of our surplus."

"To see who was getting only \$100 a month, \$100 a quarter and who was getting \$100 a year. We want men from all over the world to come and rent that cheap hotel much bigger than your divisional banks to you. As the efforts of your employees make your earnings larger, we will increase that labor dividend to your employees."

Mr. Marland also explained, the method by which Marland Refining company aids its employees in buying homes, which have come into the market at less than their original cost. The following table was compiled from the records of the company's treasurer's office:

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